THIS LAND ARCHAEOLOGY INC.

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January 8, 2018

Via Email

Rosalind Minaji MCIP RPP
Coordinator of Development Review
Burlington Planning & Building Department
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Phone: 905-335-7600 Ext. 7809
Email: rosalind.minaji@burlington.ca

RE: Archaeological Assessment for 1497, 1499, 1505 and 1511 Old Plains Road West, Burlington

Dear Rosalind:

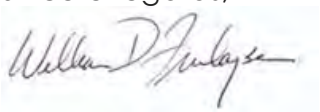
We would like to confirm that Mike Foley of 1511 Old Plains Road has contracted This Land Archaeology Inc. to conduct both the Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment on the above noted property.

We have completed the Stage 1 report, copy attached, but cannot commence the Stage 2 fieldwork until ground conditions meet Ministry requirements. The requirements as per the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists are that the ground cannot be frozen, or snow covered.

We have had the opportunity of working with Mike and Sarah previously; and have committed to schedule Stage 2 fieldwork as soon as conditions permit.

Should you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call.

Sincere regards,



William D. Finlayson,
President

Copy: Mike Foley, 1511 Old Plains Road West Inc.
Sarah Knoll, Senior Planner, GSP Group Inc.

December 18, 2017

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
On Lot 13, Concession 2 and the road allowance between Concessions 1 and 2,
Municipal Address:
1497, 1499, 1505 and1511 Old Plains Rd. West,
City of Burlington,
Geographic Township of East Flamborough
Regional Municipality of Halton,
Historic County of Halton,
Ontario

Submitted to: *1511 Old Plains Road West Inc.*

And to: *The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport*

Licensee: *Thomas Irvin, Licence Number P379*

PIF Number: *P379-0191-2017*

Report Type: Original

THIS LAND ARCHAEOLOGY INC.

Executive Summary

This Land Archaeology Inc. was contracted by 1511 Old Plains Road West Inc., to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of their land, located on Lot 13, Concession 2 and the road allowance between Concessions 1 and 2, in the city of Burlington, Ontario.

The Stage 1 study provided background information on the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions. The background information indicates high Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological potential. As such, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the property is required in accordance with the *2011 Standards and Guidelines* for Consultant Archaeologists.

The Stage 2 assessment will be conducted in Spring 2018 when weather conditions meet the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. Stage 2 could not occur during December 2017 as ground conditions were frozen with snow coverage.

Stage 2 fieldwork will include a visual assessment of prepared agricultural fields; a test pit assessment of land which cannot be ploughed and subject to visual assessment and the identification of any portions of property which are disturbed or hold low archaeological potential.

It is recommended that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports and a letter of confirmation be issued by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport supporting these recommendations.

Project Personnel

Project Director:	Thomas Irvin (P379)
Field Directors:	Thomas Irvin (P379) Colin Yu (R1104)
Field Crew:	To Be Advised
Photographs:	Thomas Irvin
Graphics:	Leslie Town
Report Production:	Thomas Irvin Colin Yu Janine Stroud Victoria Tesan Leslie Town

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1.0 Location and Environment

The Study Area is approximately 1.15 hectares in size located at the municipal address of 1497, 1499, 1505 and 1511 Old Plains Road West, City of Burlington, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The Study Area is predominantly situated within a portion of Lot 13, Concession 2 and small portion of the legal Road Allowance between Concessions 1 and 2, City of Burlington. The Study Area is bordered on the Northwest by an existing parking lot, to the Northeast by the legal easement of Plains Rd. West to the Southeast by legal property limits fronting Old Plains Rd. West, the Southwest by legal easement of Highway 6. The property is comprised of existing residential development, and scrub land and manicured lawns and lies within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region.

2.0 Project Context

2.1 Development Context

This Land Archaeology Inc. was contracted by 1511 Old Plain Road West Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of their land, located on Lot 13, Concession 2 and the road allowance between Concessions 1 and 2, City of Burlington, Ontario (Figure 1).

The Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment was required by the approval authority for development approval. The proponent is planning on developing the Study Area for residential purposes. The development of residential lands is listed under the Planning Act (R.S.O. 1990) and the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990).

The proponent provided TLA with the property limits and verified the Study Area via the maps provided within this report.

2.2 Study Area Access & Limitations

This Land Archaeology Inc. has been contracted by the proponent to archaeologically assess specific land areas. These areas consist of the lands subject to an archaeological assessment within the current Study.

Permission to enter the property, conduct archaeological assessment, and collect/curate artifacts was given by the proponent. This assessment has been limited by the proponent to the land area, specifically subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment as reported herein.

2.3 Historical Context

2.3.1 Pre-Contact History

A general summary of the pre-contact and post-contact settlement of South Central Ontario is presented below in Table 1.

Table 1: Occupation of South-Central Ontario Summary

Date	Period	Sub-Period	Culture	Peoples	Diagnostic Traits/Actions
Present A.D. 1780	Historic		Euro-Canadian Algonquian	Europeans Mississaugas	Euro-Canadian Settlement of the land Tribal Displacements and Re-locations
A.D. 1650 A.D. 1400	Terminal Woodland	Late	Ontario	Historic Huron Prehistoric Huron	Dispersal by Five Nations Iroquoians Introduction of European trade goods Village planning for defense Tribal Differentiation and warfare Large palisaded villages common
A.D. 1300		Middle	Iroquoians	Middleport Uren	Elaboration of smoking pipes Introduction of beans Expansion into SW Ontario
A.D. 800		Early		Pickering	Conquest of Glen Meyer peoples by Pickering Peoples from SE Ontario Settled village life
A.D. 800 A.D. 0 1000 B.C	Initial Woodland		Princess Point Saugeen Meadowood		Incipient horticulture Trade with Hopwellian peoples in Ohio Introduction of Bow and Arrow Introduction of Pottery
	Archaic	Late Middle Early			Mortuary ceremonialism Long distance trade Ground stone and copper tools Hunters and gathers Introduction of spear thrower
8000 B.C. 8900 B.C.	Paleo-Indian	Late Early			Big game hunters Occupation of tundra environment Glaciers retreat

2.3.2 Post-Contact History

John Graves Simcoe, the first lieutenant governor of Upper Canada, designated the western portion of Lake Ontario as "Burlington Bay," in 1792. The name originated from the English town of Bridlington, in the East Riding of Yorkshire (Rayburn, 1995). The name "Burlington" was already being used when the land next to the bay was contracted to Captain Joseph Brant, at the end of the 19th century. Local survey of the land was finalized after the War of 1812, and was available for farmers to inhabit. The land possessed fertile soil and moderate temperatures, which made farmers successful. The produce that farmers cultivated was sent to the docks of the small port villages of Port Nelson, Wellington Square, and Brown's Wharf in

Port Flamborough, and shipped out. Lumber was another export sent to the docks, and it was taken from the local forests in the Burlington area. There was an increase in wheat production from Western Canada, which caused competition, and therefore farmers from the Burlington area began to grow fruits and vegetables instead (Conservation Halton Foundation Staff, 1998).

Local ports, Wellington Square and Port Nelson, were amalgamated into the Village of Burlington in 1874. When large steamships appeared on the Great Lakes, the small docks of these local ports became outdated and unnecessary. Railways became another way utilized to export goods, eventually making docks obsolete (Conservation Halton Foundation Staff, 1998).

Farming continued to be a prosperous activity. In 1906, Burlington had a newspaper (*The Burlington Gazette)*, a library, and a rail line that linked Burlington to Hamilton. By 1915, Burlington was included as a town (Conservation Halton Foundation Staff, 1998). As time went on, more farmers came to the Burlington area to settle and farm the land, and cash crops displaced subsistence farming (Conservation Halton Foundation Staff, 1998). During the 20th century, Burlington was named the *Garden of Canada*, as mixed farming and market gardens had become the leading method of cultivation. The first peaches that were produced in Canada were farmed in the Grindstone Creek watershed in the southwest part of Burlington. Currently, the Grindstone Creek watershed still allocated over forty percent of its land to farms, orchards, and nurseries (Conservation Halton Foundation Staff, 1998).

2.3.3 Project Context: History of the Study Area

Given the proximity of a historic community (Aldershott [sic]), proximity to water sources (Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario) and multiple historic transportation routes: (Old Plains Rd. West) and a railway (Toronto Branch of the Great Western Railway), the Study Area would have been an ideal location for historic occupation.

Two historic maps were consulted for this study as follows:

- **1859 Hardy Fregory Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth** (Figure 2): Lot 13 Concession 2 is shown as being owned by a Mrs. Biglow, with the Study Area situated within a subdivision of the lot under ownership of Isaias Hopkins. The legal road allowance between Concession 1 and 2 is also depicted. An unopened road allowance is depicted adjacent to the western edge of the Study Area, and an opened road allowance (the legal right of way between Concession 1 and 2) is also depicted. The Toronto Branch of the Great Western railway is depicted approximately 1km south of the Study Area.
-
- **1877 Walker & Miles Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton** (Figure 3): Lot 13 Concession 2 is shown as being subdivided into 11 legal properties. The Study Area is located in a portion of land owned by J. Biglow and within two distinct legal properties with no ownership indicated. These two small properties both have structures depicted, this may suggest that J. Biglow has subdivided his land holdings and sold them off, or erected tenanted properties. The Study Area is

> adjacent to open road allowances on the western and southern limits. The Toronto Branch of the Great Western railway is depicted approximately 1km south of the Study Area. According to the Index to the 1871 Census of Ontario of Hamilton and Wentworth, there was a 31year old farmer named J. Bigelow *[sic]* born in Ontario, but was of English heritage. However, there is not a lot or concession provided to compare J. Biglow [*sic*], owner of Lot 13, Concession 2 (Ontario Genealogical Society, 1987).

It should be noted that some historic atlas maps charged land owners subscription fees to have their properties mapped. As such a lack of depicted structures should not be interpreted as a historic lack of any such structures or occupation.

As per a search conducted with the Ministry of Consumer Services on December 12, 2017 the Study Area contains no registered cemeteries. Nor did it contain any structures designated under Section IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

According to the historical sources consulted, the current Study Area has been used for agricultural purposes since the onset of settlement in the area. At the time of assessment, the land was comprised of bush lot and scrub land, with existing residential properties and structures, driveways and parking areas.

2.4 Archaeological Context

A review of the Ontario Sites Database was conducted to determine the nature of any known archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area (MTCS,2016). A centroid of the Study Area was selected at UTM 17T 589546.24 E; 4794471.96 N, in conjunction with the property dimensions along a cardinal axis from this centroid was used to conduct the search in the Sites Module.

This search established that there are currently 4 known archaeological sites within 1 km of the Study Area. These sites are shown below.

A review of the information provided from the Ontario Sites Database indicates that there are no registered archaeological resources within the current Study Area, or within 50m.

Table 2: Registered sites within a minimum of 1 KM from the Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Site Type
AhGx-640	Broman	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Scatter
AhGx-505			
AhGx-504		Archaic, Late	Othercamp/campsite
Ahx-503		Pre-contact	Othercamp/campsite

The field director was conscious and mindful of these sites; however, they did not impact the methods used for the assessment.

There is no documentation readily available for the Study Area which would indicate that previous archaeological assessments have been conducted on or within 50m of the Study Area.

The Study Area appears to be comprised predominantly of manicured lawns, scrub brush and existing residential development. (Figure 4). The surficial geology of the Study Area indicates the land is solely comprised of diamicton (poorly sorted materials). The topography of the property indicates the land is relatively flat sitting at 130 metres a.s.l.

2.5 Stage 1: Analysis and Conclusions

2.5.1 Archaeological Potential

As per the *2011 Standards and Guidelines* for Consultant Archaeologists, a Study Area with high archaeological potential requires assessment, whereas one with low potential does not. Several factors are employed in determining a property's archaeological potential, which includes both Euro-Canadian and Aboriginal potential. Criteria include physiographic variables such as a property's distance from a water source, as well as geographic characteristics such as distinct topographic features and soils which may also indicate archaeological potential. Also, considered in determining archaeological potential is the presence of known archaeological sites within or in the vicinity of the Study Area. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Southern Ontario since the post-glacial period, proximity to water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential for both the Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian periods of occupation. Furthermore, areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement and proximity to historic transportation corridors such as roads and railways also affect a property's historic archaeological potential.

According to the background information sources consulted, the following characteristics indicate high Pre-Contact and high Euro-Canadian archaeological potential for the property as per the *2011 Standards and Guidelines* for Consultant Archaeologists:

- There are 4 known archaeological sites located within 1 km of the Study Area;
- The Study Area is in close proximity to early historic transportation route as depicted on the 1859 and 1877 atlas maps;
- Historic structures are depicted within the limits of the Study Area per the 1877 historic atlas map;
- The Study Area is in close proximity to an area of historic settlement (Aldershott [sic]);
- The property is in close proximity to bodies of water (i.e. Burlington Bay; Lake Ontario);
- The Study area is in close proximity to an early railway (The Toronto Branch of the Great Western Railway).

2.6 Stage 1: Recommendations

Given the archaeological potential indicators, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of portions of the Study Area is recommended in accordance with the *2011 Standards and Guidelines* for Consultant Archaeologists (Figure 5). This includes:

- A visual pedestrian survey of cultivated land that can be moldboard ploughed, disked and weathered by rain, with crew walking at 5 m intervals;
- A test pit assessment of areas where a visual pedestrian survey cannot be undertaken. This involves systematically excavating test pits, 30 cm in diameter, by hand at 5 metre intervals, screening the soil through a 6 mm mesh to recover artifacts and examining the profiles of the test pit for cultural stratigraphy. Test pits are dug 5 cm into subsoil and are then backfilled.
- Portions of the property that are found to hold low/no archaeological potential during the Stage 2 assessment will be identified during fieldwork; recorded, photographed, mapped and shown on the results of assessment.

3.0 Advice on Compliance of Legislation

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed

consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological field work, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C. 4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

4.0 Bibliography

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Figure 1: Location of Study Area.

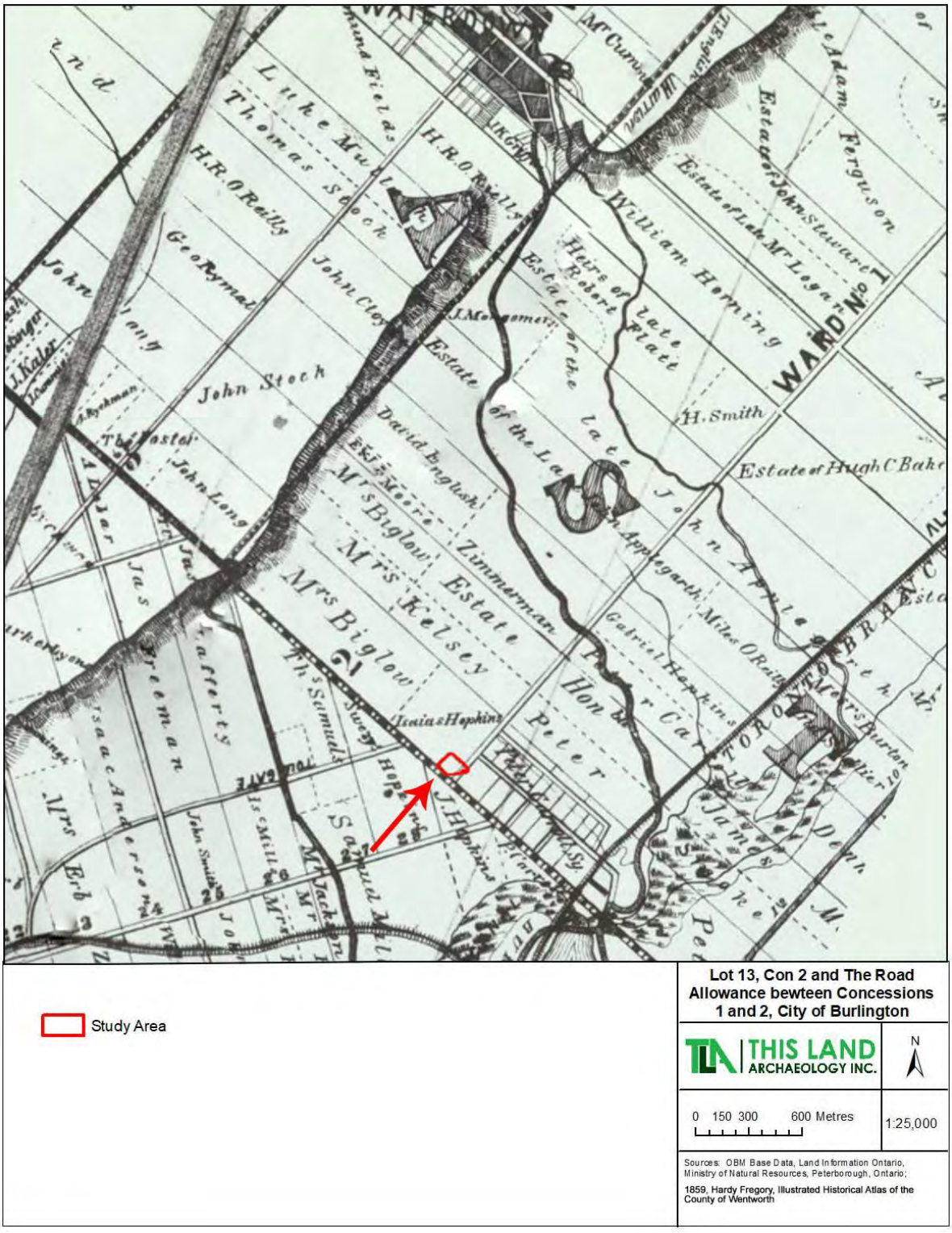


Figure 2: 1858 Hardy Fregory Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth



Figure 3: 1877 Walker & Miles Illustrated Atlas of the County of Halton



Figure 4: Current Land Use of the Study Area.



Figure 5: Archaeological Potential.